

**In the Specification:**

Please enter the following amended paragraph, which begins at Page 1, line 18:

A magneto-resistive head that uses magneto-resistive effect for reading magnetic information from a magnetic disk has an advantageous feature in that it provides an output signal more or less independently to a scanning speed of the magnetic head over a magnetic disk, on which information is recorded in the form of minute magnetic dots. Thus, a magneto-resistive head is suitable for a use in high-density magnetic disk drives in which a magnetic head is required to reproduce information ~~form~~ from magnetic dots that are recorded on the magnetic disk surface with high density and reduced mutual separation.

Please enter the following amended paragraph, which begins at Page 1, line 30:

With the progress in the art of high-density magnetic recording, the demand imposed on a magnetic head for detection of high-density magnetic information is becoming more and more stringent. In order to reproduce information ~~form~~ from minute magnetic dots formed on a magnetic disk with rapidly ~~reducing~~ reduced bit length and track width, it is necessary to increase the sensitivity of the magnetic head accordingly.

Please enter the following amended paragraph, which begins on Page 2, line 13:

For this purpose, electrodes 13A and 13B are provided on the magneto-resistive film 11 for causing to flow a sensing current through the magneto-resistive film 11, wherein the electrodes 13A and 13B are respectively provided on domain control regions 12A and ~~13B~~ 12B disposed at both lateral sides of the magneto-resistive film 11 for domain control of the magneto-resistive film 11. More specifically, the domain control regions 12A and 12B are formed of a hard magnetic material such as CoCr having a large coercive force or an anti-ferromagnetic film such as PdPtMn and ~~eliminates~~ eliminate formation of magnetic domains in the magneto-resistive film 11 takes a mono-domain structure, and Barkhausen noise, caused as a result of movement of domain walls, is effectively eliminated.

Please enter the following amended paragraph, which begins at Page 2, line 30:

In the magneto-resistive head 10 of FIG. 1A, the magneto-resistive film 11 may be formed of a single-layer anisotropic magneto-resistive (AMR) film or a giant magneto-resistive (GMR) film, wherein the GMR film may be a spin-valve film or a tunneling magneto-resistive (TMR) film. A spin-valve film includes an anti-ferromagnetic pinning layer, a ferromagnetic pinned layer provided adjacent to the anti-ferromagnetic pinning layer, and a ferromagnetic free layer provided in the vicinity of the ferromagnetic pinned layer provided in the vicinity of the ferromagnetic pinned layer via an intervening non-magnetic conducting film. A TMR film includes an anti-ferromagnetic pinning layer, a ferromagnetic pinned layer provided adjacent to the anti-ferromagnetic pinning layer, and a ferromagnetic free layer provided in the vicinity of the

ferromagnetic pinned layer via an intervening tunneling insulation film. In the case a GMR film or TMR film is used for the magneto-resistive film 11 in the magnetic head 10 of FIG. 1A, it should be noted that the domain control regions 12A and 12B ~~controls~~ control the domain formation in the ferromagnetic free layer by causing a localized pinning of magnetization in the ferromagnetic free layer.

Please enter the following amended paragraph, which begins at Page 4, line 31:

On the other hand, the magneto-resistive head 30 of the CPP structure of FIG. 2 has a drawback, while being able to increase the sensitivity of the magneto-resistive film 31 itself, in that the dead regions INS are formed within the path of the sensing current as a result of local magnetic pinning action of the domain control regions 32A and 32B similarly to the magneto-resistive head 10 of FIG. 1A and that the existence of the dead regions INS in the sensing current path ~~reduces~~ reduce the effective core width TW of the magneto-resistive film 31 used for magnetic detection. Because of the reduced effective core width TW, the magnetic head 30 can detect only a part of the magnetic information recorded on a magnetic track of the magnetic disk even in such a case where the magnetic head 30 has a geometrical or so-called optical core width corresponding to the track width on the magnetic disk. Further, the dead regions INS tend to cause a disturbance in the sensing current flowing through the magneto-resistive film 31 perpendicularly.

Please enter the following amended paragraph, which begins at Page 15, line 2:

In FIG. 3H, it should be noted that the regions designated by KSH represents an optical core regions or a geometrical core regions structurally defined with respect to a magnetic track on the magnetic disk, wherein the present invention enables ~~to form~~ formation of the magneto-resistive head such that the optical core regions substantially coincides with the actual core regions in which actual magnetic detection of a magnetic track takes place.